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# INTIMATION

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**MARRIAGE.**  
On the 12th September, at Partick, Glasgow, MURCAN GLASS, of Shanghai, to MARY HELL, fourth daughter of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, solicitor, Glasgow.

**DEATHS.**  
On the 14th September, at Helmsley, Yorkshire, HANNAH, wife of J. THOU, late M.A.'s Consul-General at Yokohama, aged 58 years.  
On the 25th October, at No. 279, Woonung Road, Shanghai, C. A. DO ROZARIO, aged 33 years.

**The Daily Press.**  
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 30th OCTOBER, 1903.

By way of a change, REUTER'S telegrams published to-day bring us news of a peaceful nature with regard to the Russo-Japanese situation, which, coupled with the intelligence of the demobilisation of all the Bulgarian reserves, seems to point to the prospect of a winter without war. At one time it looked very probable that, at one or other end of that vast region known as "the East," hostilities must break out, and the only question appeared to be which was the more likely, supposing that we should be lucky enough to escape two wars at once. Both wars would have been a serious menace to the peace of Europe, but for Great Britain a breach in the Far East would of course have been infinitely more serious. In spite of the agitation of a small section at home, hostilities in the Balkans could concern Britain but little. Naturally we desire a peaceful state of affairs there, and can only feel horror at such scenes as have been witnessed in Macedonia during the past months. But the partition of Macedonia would really affect us very little. It might almost be argued that, since we are now quite firmly established in Egypt, even the seizure of Constantinople could hurt us but infinitesimally. In the Far East matters stand very differently. The question at issue between Japan and Russia seems to be the predominance in the

whole of the North-east of Asia. In the first place, the mastery of the Gulf of Pechili is at stake. Russia's possession of Korea, or even of Corea as far south as Seoul only, would give her an indisputable pre-eminence, overawing China and commanding the northern seas. As it seems inevitable that we must consider Russia a hostile Power, such a position would reduce our foothold in North China to nothing and leave the Chinese Emperor a vassal of the Tsar. On the other hand, with Japan installed safely in Corea, Russia would be outflanked in Manchuria, and held in check with regard to her aggressive conduct toward her neighbours. REUTER states in his telegram of the 27th instant, on the authority of the London Standard, that official information has been received in Berlin that the Tsar NICHOLAS and Count LAMSDORFF have approved of the drafts of a Russo-Japanese Convention providing a peaceful compromise for all differences. This information is said to have reached Berlin alike from Tokyo and from St. Petersburg. How it comes that, if correct, it has not reached the other capitals of Europe, we cannot say. We can only hope that it is true. No one can more sincerely desire the continuance of peace in the Far East than Great Britain, and we can feel confidence that Japan will have concluded no agreement which in any way affects her national honour. She has acted throughout the crisis in a manner which would be exemplary in any nation, and we at least she has received the reward she so well deserves in a fair and honest convention which will set at rest the various differences between herself and her neighbour. War might ruin both nations; peace should enable them to advance towards that prosperity of which both stand so much in need commercially.

The Shanghai A.D.C. last Saturday gave a successful performance of "Jana," by Harry Nicholls and W. Lestocq.

We are requested to announce that Mr. A. H. Ough, A.R.E.A., M.I.C.E., will lecture at Queen's College this evening, at 9 p.m., on Practical Ventilation. The lecture will be continued on Tuesday next, November 3rd. Course tickets for the series of lectures can still be booked.

The *Messenger* of Rome asserts that the latest society report in the Italian capital is that hunting over the roofs of houses during the night. A club has been duly formed by the devotees of this "sport." A similar abolition is near, in the opinion of the paper.

There has been a remarkable absence of interest in the cause lists at the Magistracy during the past few days, which reflects credit on the Police for their work in suppressing evil-doing; petty cases of larceny, hawking without license, and unlawful possession of opium alone occupying the attention of their Worshipships.

By kind permission of Major Redcliff and officers, the Band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel during dinner to-day (weather permitting):—

March..... "The Cosack Patrol" Ivan Tchaikoff  
Overture..... "Kull Geyra"..... Edward Goffman  
Selection..... "The Yeomen of the Guard" Sullivan  
Song..... "The Wanderer"..... Schubert  
Selection..... "Souvenir de la Russie"..... Harris  
Waltz..... "España"..... Waldteufel  
Serenade..... "Love in Idleness"..... Macbeth  
"God Save the King."

The death is announced as having occurred on the 24th ult., near Taunton, of Rear-Admiral Wollaston Comyns Karlake. He was born in 1842, began his career in the Royal Navy in March, 1856, and served as a midshipman in the *Sans Pareil* in the Canton River in 1858 and with the naval brigade at the storming and capture of Nambour. In 1863 he was in the *Conqueror* in Japan, and was present at the bombardment of the forts in the Straits of Shimanecki.

A communication has reached this office, signed "Clairvoyant," in which the writer thereof complains of the manner in which the Sunday excursions to Macao are managed. Without any reason, he alleges, these excursions are advertised as "under religious patronage," and yet gambling is not only allowed, but encouraged on board to the annoyance of other passengers. These trips are pleasant and beneficial, he adds, and to make them popular gambling should be strictly prohibited on board, and the fares enhanced to make it prohibitive for the undesirable, and at the same time compensate the promoters for the loss occasioned by the prohibition of gambling on board.

C. E. Wharton was tried at the British Consulate, Swatow, on the 16th inst. on the charge of killing a native watchman attached to the Imperial Customs Service. The Judge who tried the case was His Honour F. S. A. Bourne, and the Crown Advocate Mr. W. A. C. Platt. The prisoner was at the time of the assault a tidewater in the Imperial Customs, and had a good record, holding medals for South Africa and North China. He pleaded guilty to the charge, which was virtually one of manslaughter, as the medical evidence showed that the death was only indirectly the result of the assault, the man dying of tetanus following on blood-poisoning. Wharton was sentenced to five months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allied Memorial and Netherland Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Rev. F. F. Gottschalk \$10.

A despatch dated Simla, October 15, says:—A further heavy increase took place in the plague mortality in the Bombay Presidency last week, no less than 10,953 deaths being reported. Elsewhere throughout India the disease hangs on with little change.

The following revised rules of the International Telegraph Conference came into force in July, 1904:—1.—The code language shall be composed of words not forming intelligible phrases, in one or more of the languages authorized, and be in plain language. 2.—Words, real or artificial, must be composed of syllables, capable of pronunciation according to the usage of the language, either German, English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, or Latin. 3.—Words of the Code language must not be longer than ten letters according to the Morse alphabet. 4.—Combinations not fulfilling the conditions of the two preceding paragraphs will be considered as a letter cipher, and be charged accordingly at five letters per word. Words formed by joining two or more plain language words contrary to the usage of the language are inadmissible.

### FOOTBALL.

On Saturday afternoon, at the Happy Valley, the Hongkong Football Club will play the Sherwood Foresters, the kick-off being at a quarter-past four. The following will play for the club:—

F. H. Kew, goal; H. C. Austin and E. F. Annett, backs; G. B. Macdonald, J. W. C. Bonnar and H. C. Gray, halves; H. A. Brent, R. A. Whitmore, W. H. Williams, E. J. Davies, and J. T. Dixon, forwards.

### THE TYPHOON.

Steamers arriving in port during the last two days report very bad weather outside, with high winds and stormy seas, but no casualties to their own steamers. The British steamer *Halcyon*, Captain Passmore, from Swatow, reports passing the German steamer *Tuile* off the Cape, the latter steamer having encountered very severe weather in which she lost her funnel and had her boats smashed and carried away. The *Tuile* was proceeding to Swatow in a moderate northerly wind, and did not want assistance. The Norwegian steamer *Tyr*, Captain D. L. Danielsen, from Hongkong, reports very stormy weather on the 25th, on which date, at 2 p.m., she bore down upon a water-logged tree beam in the Tonkin Gulf, and saved therefrom seven Chinese males, whom she brought on to Hongkong. The *Rubi*, Captain Almond, from Macao, also reports rough weather all the way up. The *Zeyra*, Captain Alford, arrived at the 24th inst.

### JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The *Kokumin*, a Japanese vernacular journal, has the following:—The conference in the Premier's official residence of the five Senior Statesmen and four Cabinet Ministers is believed to have been for the purpose of reconsidering immediate means to deal with the pending situation, in view of subsequent developments. Our general policy, decided in the conference before the Throne on the 23rd June last, has not been altered, and the friendly negotiations with Russia are still to be continued. Our aim in view are, in short, first, that Corea shall be entirely under Japan's influence; and, secondly, that while recognising the Masovite arrangements in Manchuria, China's sovereignty shall be allowed to operate perfectly and the open door be actually effected there. The Tokyo Government do not wish to proceed to hostilities, but they are quite ready to meet any contingencies, at this critical juncture, for the settlement of our national fate. What we want is general peace in the Far East—peace with honour, but without undue sacrifice. Our claims are only fair and reasonable, and should Russia refuse to entertain them *bona fide*, we will be not unnaturally occasioned to take certain definite means for the realisation thereof.

### THE ALLEGED PEKING PLOT.

The P. & T. *Times* of the 22nd inst. contains the following:—A correspondent sends us what is the most intelligible statement of the mission of the Legation which has yet been made. Referring to the message of the *Times* correspondent our informant says: "The message was sent without verification at the Legation, probably upon the authority of a heretofore reliable informant. Sir Ernest Satow telegraphed to London, Tokyo, and Shanghai, retelling the statements. What occurred, according to Colonel Bowen, Commander of the Legation Guard, was a theft committed by common Chinese thieves from the Chinese City. Among the munition materials which they attempted to carry off was electrical apparatus used in the construction of mines, and this was relinquished by the thieves at the last moment and left dangling over the wall by which they escaped. A quantity of gun-parts, such as sights, etc., was taken, but all has been recovered, except a small balance not exceeding ten pounds sterling in value. The supposition that these things were the paraphernalia of conspirators is held to be ridiculous by the British at the Legation and at the barracks, because they are identified as the property of the Legation and were missing from the store-room. It is unlikely, from their point of view, that conspirators would rely upon the materials in the magazine for laying their train and fuse and exploding devices."

## TELEGRAMS.

### REUTER'S SERVICE.

#### JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, 27th October.  
The Japanese and Russian purchases of coal at Cardiff for the past fortnight amount to 120,000 tons, including the loads of several steamers chartered yesterday, but instructions have been received that it is not necessary to insure the Russian Port Arthur cargoes against war risks, as has hitherto been done. This is regarded as a most favourable symptom.

The Standard states that official information has been received in Berlin, both from St. Petersburg and Tokyo, that the Tsar and Count Lamsdorff have approved of the drafts of the Russo-Japanese Conventions providing a peaceful compromise for all differences.

#### THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, 27th October.  
The demobilisation of all the Bulgarian reserves has been ordered, which marks the end of prospects of war for this year.  
Ruter's Agency learns that all the Powers are perfectly united in supporting the Austro-Russian Reform Scheme for Macedonia.

#### CURIOUS CASE FROM BANGKOK.

The case against A. F. G. Tilke, proprietor of the *Siam Observer*, and brother of the Attorney-General to the Siam Government, and Mong Ong, a Burmese clerk to the above-named accused, has at last concluded in the British Consular Court at Bangkok. The case, as already reported in these columns, was one of receiving stolen property, and the question turned upon whether the receiving was done with a guilty knowledge. In the evidence-in-chief Mr. Tilke admitted that there were circumstances which led him to believe that the goods were stolen property, but he had no actual knowledge. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: The first accused is a dealer in stones, and the second accused is his clerk, the latter also keeping a boarding-house for traders in precious stones, for whom he acts as a broker. One day in June a man named Mong Hla, a dealer, came to board with him, and after some days said he had a large parcel of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and pearls (inferior rubies or garnets), and asked Mong Ong to help him to dispose of them. The latter promised to do so, and went and consulted his master, the first accused. Thus negotiations were opened. On seeing some of the jewelry the first accused, as he alleged, believed he knew the men who had his jewels, and it was arranged that Mr. Grashert should come and see them the following day when the men were to bring them to the house of the first defendant. At that interview the first defendant declared the stones to be imitation, and after much circumlocution and cross-questioning, admitted he, with two accomplices, had stolen the things, and they had divided them into three parts. Finding he had been cheated, Mong Hla divulged the names of his accomplices. It was then arranged that Mong Hla should induce his accomplices to bring their shares of the jewels to the house of the first defendant, and if they refused they would have them arrested, and Mong Hla should turn King's evidence. Mong Hla handed over some of the jewels to the first defendant and left, saying he would see his accomplices. Next day the second defendant learnt that Mong Mong and Mong Po To were going away by steamer, and on informing the first defendant of the fact the latter caused their arrest, while at the same time the police arrested Mong Hla and searched the second defendant's house, where the arrest of Mong Hla was effected, but nothing incriminating was found. From further evidence it developed that while Tilke was negotiating with Mr. Grashert for the return of a portion of the stolen jewels to the latter, in consideration of a heavy *douleur* for himself, he was also playing a double game in order to retain some of the jewels himself. The fatal mistake Tilke made was to carry on his negotiations by correspondence, and when, on account of several delays and so on, Mr. Grashert's suspicions were aroused, and he handed over the correspondence to the police, Tilke was shadowed, and sufficient grounds obtained for his arrest on the charge of receiving stolen property, the list of the jewels he proposed to hand over to Mr. Grashert falling far short of the list of those he received from Mong Mong, through his clerk Mong Ong, and he was accordingly arrested. After a hearing of eleven days the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Tilke was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and his clerk to twelve months. What that means for one who held a prominent position in Bangkok business, social, and sporting circles, and whose brother is Judge of the Appeal Court, and Attorney-General of Siam, it is perhaps unnecessary to dwell upon.

The latest news is that Mr. H. G. Gough, editor of the *Siam Observer*, has been tried on a charge of contempt of court by making certain allegations in a leader commenting on the trial. Mr. Gough was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, it being added in the order of the Court that in the event of defendant failing to give satisfactory assurances for good behaviour in the future he will be deported from Siam. Execution of the judgment of the Court has been stayed for one day.

Ever since Li Ka Cheuk, late magistrate of Yam Chow, was arrested and imprisoned in the Pun-yao gaol, strict watch has been kept over him for fear of his escaping. From fourteen to fifteen soldiers are employed in watching him day and night, and he is not allowed to take the meals sent him by his relatives or friends as other criminals are; nor are his own servants allowed to attend upon him but the gaol guards. Report says it is very likely that he will lose his head.

UNDER THE BLOTTING PAPER.  
About a week or ten days ago H. E. Shum sent a despatch to one of the Consuls in Shanghai. No answer being forthcoming, he wrote again, and the Consul stating that he did not receive the despatch, His Excellency flew into a passion, and threatened to cut off the messenger's head if he did not produce the document within twenty-four hours. The man ran trembling to the Consulate to beg the Consul to save his life. The latter searched everywhere, and at last found the despatch underneath the blotting paper on his desk. Upon his writing to the Viceroy to point out that it was not the fault of the messenger, the matter dropped.

NEW IDEAS FOR KWANGSI.  
It is said that a Japanese military officer undertaking to stop the rebellion in Kwangsi with two thousand Japanese soldiers, arranged with a native of Sun Ning, by name Yü, to have an interview with the Viceroy to talk over the matter. A petition was presented by Yü but was refused.

There is another suggestion with reference

### CANTON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, 28th October.

AM. SHUM ON SICK LEAVE.

The Viceroy has asked the Throns for one month's sick leave. He will remain in his yamen without transacting any business, as he is not in a fit state of health to deal with the weighty questions which are before him. Not least important among these, it is said, will be the enquiry into alleged corruption among the examiners at the M.A. examination. The papers are to be handed in at the Viceroy's yamen on the 30th, and after that date petitions may be sent in in the usual way.

REMARKABLE IMPERSONATION.

A case in which remarkable subtleties was shown by a small official has just been brought to light. Some time ago the name Cheung Ting Wai was mentioned in connection with the Cantonese fleet. Admiral Lo Bu had been superseded by Cheung. It now appears that this gentleman had been dead for years, but by a masterpiece in the way of forgery, and probably by extensive bribing of underlings, a junior official had succeeded in impersonating Cheung. While in a low position this impostor had managed to keep up the fact, but he grew ambitious, and by his clever representations to the Viceroy (he exposed Lo Bu's incompetence and suggested the lines on which the fleet in the South could be re-organised) he was raised to the post of admiral. Here, however, his own ignorance of high affairs led to his exposure, and he now stands charged not only of forgery but of lining his own pockets by supplying the Kwangsi rebels with arms.

PROVINCIAL TROUBLES.

From Kwangsi no news of importance creeps through the bulwark of censorship set up by the Viceroy. It may be, as rumoured, that the rebels are coming in large numbers, or again detachments of Imperialists may be cut into a thousand pieces, but we in Canton know nothing about it for the present.

Waichow, that other hotbed of brigandage, continues to furnish news. General Ng, who was lately appointed, has already had to call out his troops. It was reported to him last week that several hundred rebels had held a meeting in a park at Foklo (on the East river) and were planning some great coup. The general promptly made a forced march with a large body of troops, but when he arrived the birds had flown, and he had to content himself with the destruction of the houses and grounds where the plot was hatched.

MORE PIRACY.

The pirate junk mentioned in my last letter, encouraged by its previous successes, again swooped down on a merchantman on the river near Sheklung. A Government boat was on this occasion lurking hard by, and it engaged the corsair, a tremendous fight ensuing—at a safe distance. After two or three piracies had fallen the pirate junk was captured by the two successes on the side of law and order.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, 28th October.

THE NEW NAMHOI IN TROUBLE.

As regards the dismissal of the Namhoi magistrate Wong Sang there is further news to hand. The cause of his dismissal was that during the term of his office as such magistrate it came to the knowledge of H.E. Viceroy Shun that the turnkeys and watchers of his yamen squeezed the convicts of various sums of money. Thereupon His Excellency ordered the magistrate to investigate and punish them. He was called upon for an explanation, and the answer he gave was equivocal and unsatisfactory, so H.E. Shun, very angry, a few days ago, ordered his dismissal. To be Namhoi magistrate one must spend a good lot of money. Wong Sang, it is said, has spent during a few months out of his own pocket something like a hundred thousand taels for yamen expenses and gifts to officials, in the hope of recovering it by collecting the land-taxes at the end of the year. If a magistrate gets dismissed, as in this case, before the end of the year, he is a sure loser. It is said that Wong will be sent as acting magistrate in the district of Kit-yeung, Waichow.

ANOTHER HEAD IN DANGER.

Ever since Li Ka Cheuk, late magistrate of Yam Chow, was arrested and imprisoned in the Pun-yao gaol, strict watch has been kept over him for fear of his escaping. From fourteen to fifteen soldiers are employed in watching him day and night, and he is not allowed to take the meals sent him by his relatives or friends as other criminals are; nor are his own servants allowed to attend upon him but the gaol guards. Report says it is very likely that he will lose his head.

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There is another suggestion with reference

to the rebellion. The committee of the different charitable institutions in Canton have offered themselves to the high local authorities as volunteers to repair to Kwangsi and prosecute a campaign of peace to the rebels. As they are charitable men, it is thought the rebels might have more confidence in them.

AO SUN.  
The brigand chief Ao Sun, of Bai Chin, had a fight with his comrades about the division of booty, whereon one of the latter fired and wounded him in the arm. The blackmail Ao has tried to get the proprietors of land and fields in the district of Haungshan alone amounts to one hundred and ninety thousand dollars a year.

### CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The *Times* correspondent writes from New York:—On September 7 Sam Parks, a convicted walking delegate, led a labour parade in this city. Parks has now scored another and far more serious victory, one which is likely to hasten the long-predicted struggle to the death between capital and labour in America. At the convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at Kansas City Parks and his companions were admitted as delegates from New York, and at the subsequent proceedings Parks practically dominated the convention. It is conceded that this victory will cause the collapse of the rival union started here by the ironworkers who objected to being led by a blackmailer. Parks now has the building trade in New York by the throat, and his victory, in the opinion of employers here, means the practical suspension of building enterprises for a year or perhaps longer. With affairs in the hands of this merciless vampire, capital will be afraid to invest. "I'm going back to New York," said Parks at Kansas City, "and I'll strike everything that opposes me. I'll go up the new East River Bridge and pull out every man working for the American Bridge Company. They can't beat me; I'm just beginning to fight." The loss to the city by the suspension of building operations is almost incalculable, but it may be doubted whether it can be compared with the ultimate harm which will be caused by the action of one of the largest bodies of working men in the country in endorsing the acts of a man who has been convicted of extortion and against whom other grave charges are pending.

### ANOTHER INSURANCE FRAUD IN JAPAN.

The *Japan Mail* publishes a report from Saitama Prefecture to the effect that a rice dealer named T. Haraguchi, living at Otsu, who insured himself with the New York Life Insurance Company for 10,000 yen, intended to obtain the insurance money by means of fraud. It appears that the rice-dealer after his name was reported to have died the following night, Dr. T. Ohashi gave a certificate of death which was presented to the village office, but the coroner found on enquiry that the man was lying in bed shamming death. The doctor and the rice-dealer were removed to the police station.

### PAINFUL STORY FROM NEW YORK.

A painful sensation has been created to-day, says the New York correspondent of the London *Daily Express*, writing on the 23rd ult. by an announcement made by the authorities of the New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Cripped regarding the operations performed by Dr. Lorenz, the famous Vienna surgeon. It will be remembered that Dr. Lorenz was called from Vienna by Mr. Armour, of Chicago, to operate upon Lolita, his young daughter, who had not walked from her birth. At his last visit, some months ago, Dr. Lorenz performed some free operations on crippled children at the New York Hospital. On the 23rd the plaster casts were removed from the limbs of eight of the patients treated by Dr. Lorenz. In four cases the limbs were found to be gangrenous, two amputations were necessary, and one of the children has since died. Now Dr. Gibney, the New York associate of Dr. Lorenz, comes forward and makes his admission that little Lolita Armour is, after all, unable to walk. The affair is the more painful because every confidence was felt in Dr. Lorenz's method in this country, and doctors were looking forward with much eagerness to the success of his treatment. Mr. Armour had offered Dr. Lorenz an immense sum if he could make his daughter walk, and several millionaires in like case had offered fortunes for similar services to their children.

### WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—  
The barometer has risen considerably over S. China and Japan, fallen over N. China. The anticyclone remains central over Mid-China.  
Pressure is relatively low over the S. part of the China Sea, and over the Pacific to the E.E. of Formosa.  
Gradients are decreasing and the monsoon is moderating on the China coast.  
Steep gradients with heavy monsoon over the China Sea.  
Forecast:—Moderate N. winds; fine.

### LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 8 a.m. on the 28th inst., and left again at 1 p.m. same day for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 1 p.m. on the 29th inst.  
The N.G.I. steamer *Lickia* left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected here on the 3rd prox.  
The N.Y.K. steamer *Dingo Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 28th inst., at 5 p.m., and is expected here on the 3rd prox., at 7 a.m.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## BAD GAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".  
 Hongkong, 29th October.  
 Sir,—A paragraph in your this morning's issue states that the Gas Company is at present laying new mains in Connaught Road and that there will therefore be no further cause for complaint on the score of a deficient supply. This piece of news, whilst perhaps comforting to the residents in the City of Victoria who are of sanguine nature, raises a foreboding hope in the breast of—Yours etc.

## A KOWLOONITE.

## THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".  
 29th October.  
 Sir,—With reference to Mr. H. C. Wilcox's letter in this morning's issue of the *Daily Press*, the writer shows a stupendous want of the sense of humour. As a Volunteer—and one who sacrifices as much time as Sergeant Wilcox in camp duty—I would point out to him that Saturday was an off-day at Stonecutters, and if he had ever attended a Volunteer Camp at home he would have known that the Saturdays are invariably given up to fun and frolic, with no harm to Volunteers even like Sergeant Wilcox. If Sergeant Wilcox objects to the newspaper comments on the Camp reflecting the spirit that prevailed, then he is no Volunteer in the proper sense of the term. If he is incapable of enjoying himself once in a while, it may be a comfort to Sergeant Wilcox to know that there are others who can do so. As for the shandy that appears to have got on his nerves, perhaps he is not able to appreciate a pint after coming off duty, but he is one of the few who cannot. Nobody recognises more than I that the Camp is useful and good for instructional purposes, but the less we have the better of men who would eliminate all fun, and who are this-skinned enough to be shocked at the smoke-out of a cigarette, or the aroma of a canteen shandy.—Yours, etc.

## VOLUNTEER.

## ILLEGAL TRADE "TAXES" ON FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".  
 30, Sussex Square, Brighton.  
 Sir,—As far back as 1803, in the days of Edward I., the market middlemen (formerly known as forestallers), who now in 1903 still control our food supplies, were then punished by banishment, forfeiture of goods, the pillory, fines, and imprisonment.  
 Before a safe and sound state of affairs can be brought about in the British Empire, these laws and penalties must be revived, or suitable restrictions enforced.  
 In 1074, a special act of Common Council states that "The (London) markets being intended for the benefit and advantage of housekeepers and others, who buy for their own use, to be spent in their own families, to provide for themselves in the morning at the best hand, and pay moderate rates for their provisions".  
 This Act also enforced *bona-fide* public auctions and proper weighing facilities within the market.  
 In 1601, the Common Council of the City of London issued its famous report "as to the extravagant high price of every necessary article of human sustenance and food, which had become truly alarming," concluding with "In order to stop the nefarious practices of roguing and intercepting the supplies of provisions for the metropolis, we (the Common Council) are unanimously of opinion that such practices should be prohibited, the offenders heavily punished, and the contracts declared void."  
 The majority of the nation is now greatly alarmed at proposed microscopic taxes on food. Yet the country calmly submits to avoidable but augmenting Trade Rings, whose commercial combinations have cornered our entire fresh food supplies during both peace and war.  
 "Food bakers" shops run by millers, public-houses owned by brewers, an artificially limited supply of perishable meat, game, poultry, eggs, butter, margarine, fish, vegetables, fruit, etc., are all safely in the octopus grasp of the ubiquitous middlemen, who have illegally monopolised our fresh food markets, the joint property of the primary food-producer and the consumer.  
 Free Trade should mean free dealing between producer and consumer, which, owing to the machinations of the middleman, has been made practically impossible in the British Empire. Wherefore, despite of free imports, the price of fresh food in England still compares most unfavourably with that of some other countries—notably Germany—where the trade rings are less powerful and less greedy, and where, although almost all home-grown foods and food imports are taxed, yet the actual cost of food to the consumer is far less than in our own country.  
 Our fresh food supplies, it made "imperishable" (as I have so long persistently publicly advocated), by proper means of killing or collecting, preparing, drying cold-air-storage, and distributing, would tend to defeat the middlemen's monopoly.  
 Various kinds of fresh foods demand different but definite (artificial) dry cold-air temperatures for "imperishable" preservation.  
 The majority of these animal and vegetable fresh foods, especially fish, are cheaper to produce, store and distribute, besides being much more wholesome, nutritious, and palatable in the "imperishable" condition, than in their present perishable forms, too often stale and sometimes even poisonous.  
 Of course, in the event of war, then only imperishable fresh food supplies for the

people, army, military and mercantile marine, can save the United Kingdom from starvation.

Note. Examples—

(I). New Zealand mutton is frequently delivered at the chief ports of the United Kingdom at less than 3d. per lb. for which in the same town the consumer is charged from 7d. (6 1/2) to 1s. 1d. by the local butcher.

(II). Sprats are often sold in Billingsgate at the rate of about 10lbs. for one penny, for which the local London fishmonger or costermonger charges from 2d. to 3d. or more per lb. That is to say, the consumer in London buys one pound of sprats for threepence, with which same 57lbs. of sprats are purchased by the Billingsgate King.

As far back as 1803, a wise and just statute of Edward I. declared that "the forestaller" (now called "middlemen's rings") "is an open oppressor of the poor, and an enemy of the whole country."

A Parliamentary Return as to the prices paid to the primary fresh food producers, and those charged to the consumers, would prove that the fresh food rings of market middlemen (who do not distribute the food) are a grave and growing danger and disaster to the trade, the progress and the prosperity of the Empire.—I am, Sir, yours, etc.

J. LAWRENCE HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA SHANGHAI.]

THE FAR EAST.

Berlin, 23rd October.  
 Count Inouye, the Japanese Minister, called to-day on Count Bulow and repeated on this occasion his former peaceful declarations in regard to the situation in the Far East. He said the Japanese Government did not by any means intend to provoke hostilities; on the contrary there was every prospect that all pending questions would be settled in the near future.—O. Lloyd.

ITALY.

Berlin, 23rd October.  
 The King of Italy will accept the resignation of Signor Zanardelli, the Premier of the Cabinet. Although the whole Cabinet have resigned, a number of the Ministers will retain their portfolios. So it is that Vice-Admiral Morin, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, will retain his portfolio.—O. Lloyd.

GERMAN FINANCE.

Berlin, 23rd October.  
 The conference of the Ministers of Finance of the German States has been brought to a very satisfactory close at Berlin. With reference to these negotiations, Baron Podewitz, the Bavarian Premier made before the Bavarian Chamber a lengthy and impressive speech, wherein he pleaded for the active participation of Bavaria in all Imperial affairs, and in which he acknowledged, without any reserve, the policy of federation of the Emperor and Chancellor Count von Bulow.—O. Lloyd.

[VIA CEXLON.]

HOME POLITICS.

London, 9th October.  
 Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at Leeds, said that Protection was no part of the Government programme. The Government was pledged not to give effect to Fiscal Reform until after an appeal to the country.

Australian comments on Mr. Chamberlain's scheme show that, while Free Traders deplore the abandonment of Cobden's ideals, Protectionists are not prepared to make material sacrifices by lowering duties in favour of England, and there would evidently be a strong disinclination to enter into a compact not mutually and equally advantageous.

London, 13th October.  
 In his electoral address the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, when the Liberal Cobdenite, Mr. Berridge, is opposing, says that he approves of the Tariff proposals of Mr. Balfour and of Mr. Chamberlain, including Colonial preferences, though it will be necessary first to refer the latter to the people.

The bye-election at Fareham is due to the appointment of Captain Arthur Hamilton Lee as Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

London, 14th October.  
 Lord Rosebery, speaking at Sheffield, contended that Mr. Chamberlain was the real head of the Government. Retaliation and Colonial preferences were, he said, experiments that had been tried in the past and abandoned because of their impossibility. Everything in Mr. Chamberlain's plan was hypothesis and assertion; and the prospect of worse relations with Germany, France, Russia, and the United States was not alluring. Mr. Chamberlain's policy might engage us in a battle with the whole civilised world. Lord Rosebery held that Free Trade had not failed but succeeded. Mr. Chamberlain's proposal would tend to dissolve the union of the Empire.

London, 14th October.  
 Lord Rosebery's speech has had a tremendously stimulating effect on anti-Protectionists.

SOMALILAND.

London, 9th October.  
 Colonel C. G. M. Faxon (of the Indian Army) has been appointed to command a brigade in Somaliland, and Colonel Swann is to take charge of the line of communications.

London, 11th October.  
 The Mullah is reported to be only six miles from Obbia, whither the Italian warship *Lombardia* has proceeded.

Calcutta, 11th October.  
 Arrangements are sanctioned for an early despatch from India of another 900 Mounted Infantry, ponies and equipment, to Somaliland, a number being purchased from native cavalry regiments. The Indian Marine has now taken up sixteen transports altogether for service in

the Somaliland expedition. Some of these have already gone, and the remainder will be despatched shortly.

London, 12th October.

Captain Duff, Vice-Consul in Abyssinia, has left England to join the Abyssinian force against the Mullah.

THE PALESTINE.

London, 11th October.

The Turks have almost completed military operations at Monastir. The last band of insurgents, numbering 93, were annihilated on the 6th instant, after a desperate fight. The band were strongly posted on a precipitous ridge, and fought heroically against the Turks, who dauntlessly stormed the ridge.

ARMY NEWS.

London, 11th October.

An Army Order has been issued which gives the Director-General of the Veterinary Department the rank of Major-General. For the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel fifteen years' service is required, of which at least three must be spent in India. The ordinary pay varies. A Lieutenant gets £250 yearly, and a Colonel 35 shillings per day.

Simla, 15th October.

Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter is expected to arrive in India about the 24th instant, and will assume command of the Forces in Bombay on the departure of Sir R. Low.

Major Willoughby, 2nd Bengal Lancers, goes to Yunnan to report on the possibilities of mule supply from that province.

THE COTTON OUTLOOK.

London, 12th October.

The cotton position in Lancashire is improving. The mills at Bolton, which mainly use Egyptian cotton, expect to be working normally at the beginning of November.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

London, 13th October.

The punitive expedition in the Aden Hinterland has had seven British soldiers wounded, whereof one "Dublin Fusilier" is mortally wounded, in a fight with Arabs.

RUSSIA AND THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

London, 14th October.

The Russian official, Kaloykoff, and two officers have left Ashkhabad for the Afghan frontier to fix the boundary-posts in concert with the Afghan delegates.

THE GERSHAWITCH.

London, 14th October.

The result of the race for the Gershawitch was as follows:—

Special Wire ... 1  
 Lord Howard's Zinfandel ... 2  
 Mr. J. Hammond's Bures ... 3

KING LEOPOLD AND THE CONGO SCANDAL.

London, 14th October.

The King of the Belgians is in Paris, where he will see President Loubet and King Emmanuel, to enlist their sympathy for arbitration regarding the situation in the Congo Free State raised by the British Note of the 25th June.

THE FORCE OF FRAUD.

London, 14th October.

Dowie intends to begin his "crusade" in New York on Friday (16th). It is expected that some 5,000 Zionists will parade the streets, and it is considered likely that rioting on a large scale will be the result. Dowie is leaving the United States for London in order to start a campaign there on similar lines.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

London, 15th October.

Several papers, both English and French, comment on the coiffidence of the publication of the Anglo-French Arbitration Agreement on the day of King Emmanuel's arrival in Paris, pointing to the natural appropriateness of a rapprochement between Great Britain, France, and Italy—three of the most progressive and enlightened nations in Europe—with which Germany, Austria, and Russia, as allies of one or the other, contrast widely.

NEW COMMANDER AT THE CAPE.

London, 15th October.

Colonel Miles, Commandant of the Staff College, has been appointed to command at the Cape, with the rank of Major-General.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Ross Skinner's suggested solution for the labour difficulty in South Africa will revive a somewhat bitter controversy. After a five months' tour during which he visited California, British Columbia, Japan, the Malay States, and the coast of China between Hongkong and Tientsin, he has practically plumped for Chinese immigration. He has, it is true, recommended that every effort be made to increase the supply of Kaffir labour. But this is chiefly a sop to the opponents of the importation of Asiatics, for had there been any moderate prospect of Africa being able to supply the demands of the mines he would never have been sent on his tour. The attitude of the Transvaal mine-owners is simple. The development of the country must be a large supply of white unskilled labour, economically "impossible," and "the present recruiting fields for African native labour are almost, or quite exhausted, and new fields are either not open or else cannot be developed for a period of years." The Chamber of Mines estimates the permanent available supply of native labour at 235,000 men, whereas the present requirements are 350,000 leaving a shortage of 115,000 men. It is, too, estimated that in five or six years 650,000 natives will be required, 368,000 being for the Transvaal mines alone. Therefore, say the capitalists, it is a case of Hobson's choice. India could of course supply a large amount of unskilled labour, but the question of the status of British Indians would undoubtedly arise, and the Chinese, though perhaps not so good, could be obtained more easily. There has already been an offer from Hongkong to supply 200,000 men, and despite the warning of a number of Johannesburg Chinese, there is not likely to be much difficulty in securing coolies if the immigration policy is approved. The Rand mine-owners and a section of the Boers are said to favour the importation of Chinese, but the scheme will certainly be opposed by a large proportion of the people.—Times of India.

## THE TARIFF PROBLEM.

Are we living on our capital? and "Historians" (We thought, by the way, that this pen-name was appropriated by Sir W. Vernon Harcourt) in the sub-heading of a letter to the Editor of the *Standard*. He writes:—

There is no point in the current discussion of fiscal matters which seems to perplex many anxious enquirers more than the great and growing excess of our imports over our exports. They look at the annual figures presented to them, and they find that year by year we receive from abroad goods worth some £180,000,000 sterling above the recorded value of those we send out. This alarms and disturbs them. Here, they say, is a trading concern—to wit, Great Britain and Ireland—which has £23,000,000 on the debit side of its ledger and only £249,000,000 (or if we take British and Irish produce and manufactures alone, only £278,000,000) to its credit. That is a state of things which cannot go on. Something must be wrong. Sound business means selling more than you buy, not buying more than you sell. But if I habitually buy goods to the extent of £238 and sell only the worth of £278, I shall be in the Bankruptcy Court. How is the nation paying for this appalling surplus? Obviously it cannot meet it out of earnings, so it must be consuming its capital, which in the end means ruin.

These apprehensions are quite intelligible. They are those of the natural, economic man, woman, and child, in all ages and conditions. If I give a shilling to a small boy well-grounded in the ethics of the nursery, he does not spend it; he saves it. If he is a specially virtuous small boy, he puts the coin away in a money-box so constructed that it cannot be opened, and thus effectually guards himself against the consumption of his capital. Similarly, country people in remote districts, mistrusting banks and investments, will keep their savings in an old teapot. In the East, for countless generations, they have hoarded their gold and silver by putting it under ground, so that the capital is preserved intact from father to son, until some body forgets where it has been buried. The Unfaithful Servant of the parable in St. Matthew xix. 14 and St. Luke xii. 13, who hid his talent in a napkin, was a political economist of this kind. But capital is only useful when it is being consumed—productively. A business man, with a thousand pounds of spare cash in his hands, promptly uses it up in the purchase of stock and plant, or lends it out to his banker or some other person, who consumes it in the expectation that he will make a larger amount as the result. The mere consumption of capital, if it is being replaced by new capital, cannot, therefore, be the evil which alarms our pessimists. What they mean is that we are using up our resources unproductively. They fear that we are bartering away our means of production to pay for the food and drink and raw materials and other commodities which are required from day to day. We are supposed to be in the position of a private person, who is providing for his household expenditure by selling the stocks and shares from which he derives his income.

Now, this operation cannot, from the nature of the case, be continued indefinitely. A gentleman of "independent means" who lived in the manner indicated would soon cease to be independent. When he had parted with all his investments, his tradesmen would decline to "dump" bread and meat at his kitchen door; and even supposing that he had so nicely calculated matters as to make his capital just last out of his lifetime, his income would show a progressive diminution from year to year. But if we turn to the nation which, *ex hypothesi*, is acting in this fashion, we find that quite opposite conditions prevail. The excess of imports over exports has gone on increasing from year to year; at the same time the national income and capital have also increased enormously. The last annual Return of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue puts the gross income "brought under the review of the Department" at £244,375,000 in 1875 and £266,993,000 in 1901-2. It may be said, however, that it is not the whole income of the nation with which we are concerned, but only that part derived from foreign investments. But here the figures are even more conclusive. There is a table giving the yield of these investments, so far as it can be ascertained, for a period of twenty years, from 1882-83 to 1901-02. During that space of time the amount has practically doubled, rising from a little under 32 millions sterling to 62 millions and a-half. So, while we are supposed to be living on our capital, we are, in fact, increasing our capital at home, doubling our investments abroad, and yet continuing to get in more wealth, in the shape of commodities, every year. It will be seen that the analogy with the impecunious rentier breaks down badly at every point.

Moreover, it is to be noted that, if an excess of imports is a sign of economic decay, then several of our most energetic rivals are going to the bad along with us. France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy—all the most progressive countries of Europe—show a surplus, and for the most part a steadily-growing surplus, of imports. Are all these nations living on their capital? On the other hand, the "balance of trade" is in favour of some other States in which industry is in a much more backward condition. It is true that the United States has an excess of exports; but, then, so have Russia, Austria, Brazil, India, and Argentina. And, to crown all, we find, on a closer inspection, that all the nations, in the aggregate, import more than they export. I am not aware that anyone has yet suggested that the world collectively is taking in the surplus from cosmic space; though, for my part, I imagine that if the inhabitants of Mars

(Continued on page 5.)

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1903. [2941]

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Hongkong, 22nd October, 1903. [2962]

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Hongkong, 13th June, 1903. [17]

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(Continued on page 5.)

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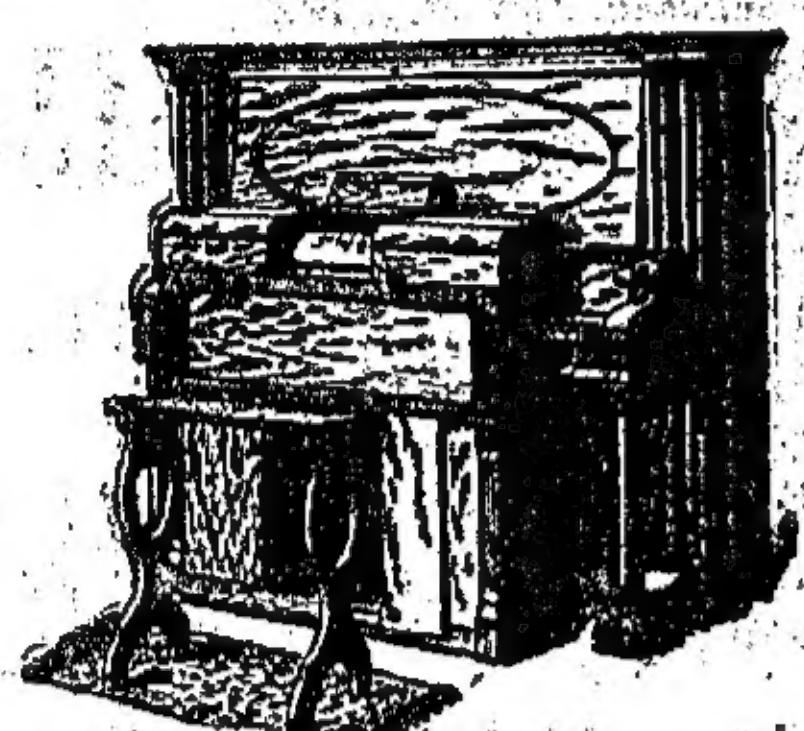
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Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2484]

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PLEASE NOTE.

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [26]

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### TRANS-SIBERIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

Shanghai to London in 18 days.

### THE TARIFF PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 3.)

would be good enough to dump down upon our planet every year a few hundred millions worth of tales of cotton, thousands of wheels, hogheads of sugar, cheap cutlery, clocks, watches, hats, boots, ready-made clothes, and other useful articles, we should be extremely grateful to them.

But what, then, is the explanation? Obviously that official figures do not, and cannot, tell the whole story. And if any anxious enquirer, turning his "open mind" for the first time to these matters, wants to know what that story is, I am afraid I cannot oblige him with anything new and original. I can only suggest certain points which, I fear, superior persons have already decided to regard as "shipbores," though a few years ago they were deemed an elementary thing that one would have been almost ashamed to surmise upon them. In the first place, export and import figures are not calculated on the same basis; the value of the exports is necessarily under-estimated. The declaration of their value, made by the owner or the shipping agent at the port of embarkation, omits all the factors which will have been added by the time they reach their port of destination, where they will be entered on the official records of some foreign country as imports. Among these items are the shippers' profits, and possibly the profits of other agents and intermediaries; the cost of freight and carriage; and insurance against fire, loss, accident, and theft. These various charges are very large, and they sometimes make a most substantial difference in the two prices. A cargo worth £100,000 at the wharf-side in Liverpool may have gained a good many thousands in value by the time it has been delivered to consignees in Valparaiso or Shanghai. Attempts have been made to estimate the total amount of all these additions to our national profits; but they are not very successful, because the precise data are not obtainable, and in many cases do not appear on any British records. But it can be taken for granted that a large part of the excess of imports over exports is apparent and not real.

Secondly, a great surplus of imports is required to compensate us for various services to other nations, for which we are paid in commodities. The first of these is for sea-transport. We own nearly half the shipping, and more than half the ocean-going steam shipping, of the world. Our merchant fleet has been estimated as representing a capital value of 600 millions sterling. If the gross—not the net—return on this capital, including the cost of maintenance and depreciation, is put at about 15 per cent., that one item in our national business will account for an annual income of nearly 100 millions for which no tangible exports have left our shores. In many cases, the profits made by English shipowners are entirely earned abroad. A British "tramp" steamer, for instance, with cotton at New Orleans, and discharges at Hamburg; there it receives another cargo, which it carries to Yokohama, and thence, perhaps, goes on with a consignment for San Francisco. For these long and expensive voyages, of which no hint would appear in our Trade Returns, heavy payments must be made by alien importers and merchants, and these must be liquidated in goods.

Freights, however, are not the whole of our "invisible exports." London is still the greatest of international money markets. We perform numerous financial services for foreign nations. We also perform other services—professional, legal, and the like. When an English firm sends out an expert at a heavy fee to examine a new mining concession, that fee returns to us—usually in goods. When a City house brings out a foreign loan, or finances a foreign railway, its not too moderate commission comes back—also in goods. All these items go to swell the "adverse balance of trade," for there is nothing to show for them on the Export Returns.

Thirdly, there are our foreign investments. It has been seen that they do not diminish; but, on the contrary, increase steadily. The Island Revenue can now account for over 60 millions of income derived from this source alone. But it is, probably, more than that. It is human nature to dodge the collector of Income-tax, when possible; rigid moralists in other matters do so constantly. In the case of money derived from foreign investments, and from businesses carried on abroad, there is abundant scope for under-statement, which cannot be officially checked. The Island Revenue authorities have no doubt that the actual amount of this income is much larger than they can identify. But, taking even the official figures, there is here enough to cancel from a third to a quarter of our excess of imports.

There are those who allege that all these things together will not make up the "adverse" balance. How can they tell? They do not know—nobody knows—the whole amount earned by our shipowners, our shippers and others, our financiers, merchants, bankers, bill-discounters, commission-agents, engineers, and I fear, company-promoters; and by our traders and manufacturers who carry on business or industries abroad. That all this should mount

up to nearly 180 millions a year, or rather to as much of that sum as is represented by the real, and not the imaginary, difference between imports and exports, is not in the least improbable. At any rate, the one probability is on those who deny the explanation. The rest of us may be content to believe that these various items do really make good the "balance of trade," so long as our imports, our capital, our income, and our foreign investments all go on increasing together.

But there are, I know, some people who will refuse to be comforted, and never will be comforted as long as the balance is "against" us. For this is a tradition centuries old, and it is not easily abandoned. It is really based on the ancient belief that the end of all trading is to obtain money, instead of to obtain commodities. It is the famous old theory of the Mercantile System, the object of which, as succinctly stated by Thomas Mun in 1664, consisted "in keeping imports less than exports, thus to secure a favourable balance, and provide an abundance of money, which could be drawn upon in time of need." This is also the doctrine of Mr. Seddon, who holds that the great thing is to prevent "golden sovereigns going abroad, when you might hang them up in your national stocking at home. But many people, less archaic in their beliefs than the distinguished Colonial Statesman, are rendered unhappy by the same idea in a slightly more insidious form. Going back to the metaphor of a nation as a private trader, they insist on the discrepancy between income and expenditure. They regard the exports as the national earnings, and the imports as its current liabilities. But this is a misleading analogy. Taking the nation as if it were a single business concern, for the purposes of foreign commerce, the exports represent the outgoings and the imports the receipts. The form is what we pay out in order to get possession of the latter. A trader does not think he is doing particularly well if these entries in his books merely balance. On the contrary, he hopes to have a large margin in favour of the receipts, to represent his profits, the payment for his professional services, his goodwill, credit, &c.—in fact, his "invisible exports." If year by year he can contrive to take in £238, while his outlay for goods, stock, &c., amounts to no more than £278, he would consider his position highly satisfactory—particularly if his balances at the bank and his holdings of stock were steadily increasing all the while. Of course he fills in the margin somehow, by giving his customers something, or doing for them something which they want, or think they want, and are willing to pay for. And, as a nation, so he is.

The pessimist, however, has yet one more anxiety. He looks at our export of coal to the value of some £30,000,000 annually, and says that here, at any rate, is a case of living on capital. That is, in a sense, true; but it is also true that other countries are doing the same thing with their natural products. And United States is using up its capital stock of gold, silver, copper, natural gas, and mineral oil, at a rapid pace. Germany is "living on" its capital of coal and iron, Canada on its timber and nickel, Sweden and Spain on their metallic ores, South Africa on its diamonds, and so on. And they can one and all urge the same excellent and sufficient reason, which is that capital is of no benefit to anybody so long as it is buried several hundred feet below the surface of the earth. The people who are alarmed at our export of coal ought not to rejoice—as they generally and illogically do—over our export of manufactured goods; for these cannot be made without the consumption of coal, so that to sell them abroad is only to waste our national stock of fuel upon the unworthy alien in another form. No doubt, if there were any danger that our coal-measures were being exhausted so fast that in a few years we should be left without the means of running our factories or driving our steamships, there would be ample warrant for anxiety. But that is not the prospect. At the present rate of consumption, geologists believe that our coal beds can continue to be worked for several hundred years. The lowest estimate puts it at about two centuries. I have not the smallest doubt that before the end of the Twenty-first Century one of two things will have happened: Most likely now coalfield



**Painkiller**  
(FERRY DAVIS)  
the seaman's friend, for cholera, cramps or chills. It acts like magic. Take no substitute.

have been opened in other parts of the world, and our foreign customers will no longer need to come to us. Perhaps, indeed, shall ourselves find it advisable to buy cheap abroad rather than to borrow deep down under the soil of our own small island. But it even more probable that coal will have been largely superseded for mechanical purposes by the progress of invention and discovery. To look on the side of our grimy treasure-chest, until the Edison of the future had made its contents useless, by focussing the solar energy or harnessing the sea tides, would be a very foolish proceeding; no wiser, economically speaking, than it would have been to keep the timber of our English woodlands standing, for the benefit of posterity. Our ancestors, though often sorely against the wishes of Kings and Parliaments, lit their furnace fires with the trees, and haped them in their dockyards; and so laid the foundations of our industry and commerce, instead of leaving their capital of logs and planks intact to a generation which, as it happens, builds its ships of iron.

### INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHATELAIN.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [1113]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA. INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Security ... £262,719  
Total Losses Paid ... £8,769,240.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [1448]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON.

FOUNDED 1710.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [21]

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [128]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

STUMPF & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [21]

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at Current Rates.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [2160]

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2186]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE and LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept First Class Foreign and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectuses on application.

TURNER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [2073]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1902, £16,373,771.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 0 0

SURPLUS CAPITAL, 2,750,000 0 0

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 487,500 0 0

II. FIRE FUNDS, 2,867,515 11 10

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHAW, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1903. [1888]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [2]

Though the cost of making finest toilet soaps has nearly doubled, the retail price, ingredients, and superior quality of Vinolia Soap remain unchanged. For the complexion.

1947-2

### GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

OUR STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

IS NOW ABSOLUTELY REPLETE.

WE HOLD 30 DIFFERENT SHAPES AND STYLES.

STOCKED IN SIZES AND ½ SIZE.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

WM. POWELL, L.D.,

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

### NELISTA CIGARETTES.

IF YOU SMOKE TURKISH CIGARETTES, SMOKE THE BEST. NELISTA CIGARETTES ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST TURKISH TOBACCO. PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF FIFTY.

MANUFACTURED BY—

W. D. & H. O. WILLS' BRANCH,

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO

COMPANY, LD.

143

### NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES

DYNAMITE,

GELATINE-DYNAMITE

BLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,

DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,

AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI.

AGENTS—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

### JAPAN COALS.

### mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)

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CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mitsui, Tagawa, Yamato and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honda, Kanada, Fujinokura, Manada, Manoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Teikoku, Yoshinokura, Yoshio, Yuzubara, and other Coals.

N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

ESTABLISHED 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GRENADERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

NOTICE.—These fares include board both on steamers and railways, according to experience at the estimated rate of about 10s. 6d. per day for first-class passengers.

Express trains on the Chinese Eastern Railway run twice a week and are connected both with the Chinese Eastern Railway Company's Express steamers to Shanghai and Nagasaki, and Siberian Express trains.

In future Express trains will be increased in number in accordance with request.

The details of time tables are given in the Russian Official Guide of Railways, steamers and other Passenger Service.

For further particulars please apply to P. YARAWA, AGENT, CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY CO., 10, THE BUND, SHANGHAI.

28th October, 1903.

2295

### FROM LONDON TO SHANGHAI BY WAY OF

Hull, Alkmaar, Moscow, Dally.	Brindisi or Naples and Suez Canal.	Canada, Quebec, and Vancouver.
Fares in roubles.	Length of journey in Days.	Fares in roubles.
497 Rls. 17c.	18 to 19	742 to 760
		31 to 32
		637 to 707
		31 to 33



### ARRIVALS.

For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO. LD.  
Agents:  
Hongkong, 27th October, 1903. [11]

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

INSULAR AND CANTER  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Hongkong, 30th October, 1903.

HONGKONG \_\_\_\_\_

# CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, —

For Freight or Passage apply to

GENERAL MANAGERS  
[17]

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

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SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND

**SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.**  
 "Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS AROUND THE WORLD

M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA"	... 6,000 Tons.....	WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov.
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U.S.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA"..... 6,000 Tons..... WEDNESDAY, 10th Feb.  
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**T**HE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPERESS" STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and **AROUND THE WORLD.** Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.

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ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of NOVEMBER, 1903, at Noon, the Steamer

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than  
 The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.  
 Linen can be washed on board.

**MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.**

# PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP

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United States Courts. For thorough rates of freight and express information, call  
with or apply to  
**ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT**  
Hankow, 16th September, 1903.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN

AND FORMOSA.

**SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1966.

DE ANITA

# LINE

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
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For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, adds to its prestige and makes it a must-read for all psychologists.



# OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LP. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LP. JOINT SERVICE

FOURWEEKLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL

ALL EUROPEAN,  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING, LONDON, LIVERPOOL,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST INDIES, AND HAWAIIAN PORTS

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DANFORTH"	On 31st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OLYMPIA"	On 7th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLUS"	On 14th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 21st November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DANFORTH"	On 28th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OLYMPIA"	On 5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLUS"	On 12th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 19th December.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
LONDON and ANTWERP	"DANFORTH"	On 31st October.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"OLYMPIA"	On 7th November.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"ACHILLUS"	On 14th November.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 21st November.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"DANFORTH"	On 28th November.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"OLYMPIA"	On 5th December.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"ACHILLUS"	On 12th December.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 19th December.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.  
STEAMERS TO SAIL  
"DANFORTH" On 30th November.  
"PROMETHEUS" On 30th November.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.  
[10-12]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 30th October.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 31st October.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"WUCHANG"	On 31st October.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 2nd November.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 11th November.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.  
[11-12]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE. NORTHERN PACIFIC S. Co. BOSTON S. Co. BOSTON TOWBOAT Co. CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
SHAWMUT	9,606	W. M. Smith	Saturday, November 14th
* OLYMPIA	2,837	A. Dixon	Wednesday, November 25th
* TACOMA	2,812	M. Ridley	Tuesday, December 15th
* VICTORIA	3,502	J. Trubridge	Saturday, December 19th
TRENTON	9,000	T. W. Garlick	Thursday, December 24th
* LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Thursday, January 21st

FOR MANILA.  
The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable steamers for Manila.  
S.S. TREMONT ..... 9,606 tons. T. W. Garlick ..... About 28th November.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND  
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.  
For further information apply to—  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
GENERAL AGENTS.  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
[17]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,  
LONDON, Oporto, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BREMEN, GENOA, PORTS IN THE  
LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
SAXONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 3rd Nov. Freight.
CANADA	ANTWERP and HAMBURG	On 14th Nov. Freight.
MARBURG	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 21st Nov. Freight.
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 1st Dec. Freight.
ARAGONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 15th Dec. Freight.
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 29th Dec. Freight.
AMERICA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 5th Jan. Freight.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, No. 1.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI FREE PRESS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1903  
FOR CANTON.  
THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer  
"SAN CHEUNG"  
551 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for  
Canton at 8 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUES-  
DAYS and THURSDAYS and return to  
Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton  
at 8 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric  
light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong  
near Harbour Office.  
First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1  
each.  
Cargo Freight very moderate.  
J. TREVOUX & CO.,  
No. 125, Cross Street, Central.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [17]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
司公限有船輪華中  
FOR MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
MANZANILLO, MEXICO, AND  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE Steamship  
"CHINGWO"  
Captain Parkinson, will be despatched for the  
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 4th  
November at Noon.  
For Freight, apply at Company's Office,  
No. 29, Des Vaux Road.  
J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 10th October, 1903. [2343]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
Calling at Port Darwin and QUEEN-  
SLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to  
ADELPHI, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA,  
&c.)  
THE Steamship  
"EMPIRE"  
Captain P. T. Holm, will be despatched for the  
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 18th  
November, at Noon.  
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro-  
visions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
This Steamer is installed throughout with the  
Electric Light.  
A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon  
are carried.  
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of  
passengers the Steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1903. [2564]

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.  
STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW  
YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship  
"HERMISTON," Captain W. T. Bain,  
will be despatched on or about WEDNESDAY,  
the 18th NOVEMBER.  
For Freight, &c., apply to  
SHEPHERD, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1903. [2555]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY.  
STEAM FOR  
VIENNA AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,  
ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS:  
SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and  
ADRIATIC PORTS.)  
THE Company's Steamship  
"NIPPON"  
Captain Klausberger, will be despatched as above  
on FRIDAY, the 20th November, P.M.  
For information as to Passage and Freight,  
apply to  
SANDER, WIGLER & CO.,  
Agents.  
Princes' Buildings.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1903. [3]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—MANILA.  
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE  
MONEY.  
SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.  
STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH  
ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS Accom-  
modation. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DULY  
QUALIFIED STEWARDESSE.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1904. [1964]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS  
THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS  
in China and Japan for the above Line  
have pleasure in announcing THROUGH BILLS  
OF LADING for all the principal ports in  
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-  
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly  
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from  
CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every fortnight.  
For Freight and further particulars,  
apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.  
S.S. "WING CHAI"  
Captain Samuel Bell Smith.  
DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week-  
days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion  
Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao week days  
at about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.  
FARE—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin  
and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$5.  
2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.  
On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class  
Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return  
Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on  
board or at Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays 55  
cents will be charged for each Cabin which has  
accommodation for two or more Passengers.  
Wharf at the Western end of Wing Lok  
Street.  
The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every  
Sunday, and takes only 3 1/2 hours to reach Macao.  
MING ON & CO.,  
2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. [2112]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES  
CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
S.S. "CHINGWO"  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE AND  
MOJI.  
THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to  
send in their Bills of Lading for counter-  
signature and to take immediate delivery of  
their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.  
J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1903. [2978]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED,  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer  
"ANTENOR"  
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being  
discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the  
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both  
cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo  
will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown  
on and after the 22nd instant.  
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice  
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined at 11 A.M., on the 23rd inst.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods  
remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will  
be subject to sale.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the  
5th prox., or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1903. [10-12]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.  
THE H.A.L. Steamship  
"SUEVIA"  
Captain Borek, having arrived from the  
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to  
take immediate delivery of their Goods from  
alongside.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before Noon,  
To-day, the 28th inst.  
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be  
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,  
Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 2nd November will be  
subject to sale.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 2nd November, at 3 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 23th October, 1903. [3002]

QUAN WAM & CO.,  
GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.  
Dealers in  
MARBLE and GRANITE  
MONUMENTS.  
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.  
All descriptions of Granite for Export.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1903. [204]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM  
OF  
DENTISTRY.  
DR. M. H. CHAUN,  
27, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [2490]

TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [263]

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!  
GRIMAULT'S  
INDIAN CIGARETTES  
Asthmatic people who suffer from Op-  
pression in breathing, stifling sensations,  
Hoarseness, Laryngitis, Colds, with  
Whooping, Bronchitis, Catarrhal  
affections, and difficulty in Expec-  
toration, are promptly relieved by  
these Cigarettes.  
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, sold by all Chemists.  
GRIMAULT'S  
Matico Capsules  
AND INJECTION  
Renowned Physicians prescribe Gri-  
mault's Matico as the most active and at  
the same time the most innocuous remedy  
in the treatment of acute and chronic  
Discharges: The Capsules, unlike Copahu,  
have not the inconvenience of producing  
Nausea.  
MATIOCO INJECTION is used in recent  
and  
MATIOCO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases.  
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, sold by all Chemists.  
[1892-5]

**Food, well Digested,  
Is the Origin of Strength.**

Every act, every thought, every movement of muscle or mind, uses  
up some of the substance of our bodies. Food repairs this loss, but only  
when it is digested. To be strong and healthy, assist your stomach,  
liver and kidneys to do their work perfectly by taking Mother Seigel's  
Syrup, which contains food digesting ferments and gentle tonics for the  
stomach, and has cured more dyspeptics than any other medicine in the  
world.

# SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Mr. C. F. Morsner, French-Hoek, Paarl Div., Cape Colony, says,  
"Since 1885 I have always kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in stock and had  
a good sale for it. I myself suffered severely from liver complaint, and  
after using a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup was quite cured."

**Makes Food Nourish You.**

# MELLIN'S FOOD

**For INFANTS and INVALIDS.**  
Purely Vegetable and Untouched by Hand.  
MELLIN'S FOOD is free from Starch. When prepared  
is similar to Breast Milk.  
Mellin's Food Works, Peckham, London, England.

*Sincerely speaking, I  
consider Rainier the only  
beer of good quality  
A. Consumer*

# RAINIER BEER

A.S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.  
HONGKONG AGENTS. [1892-2]

# BUDWEISER BEER

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,  
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.  
ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING  
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

THE BEER IS BREWED OF THE BEST BARLEY MALT ONLY, AND WARRANTED NOT TO  
CONTAIN CHEMICALS IN ANY FORM.  
The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and  
full mature age imparts its fine condition in any  
climate. Beautifully bright, refreshingly spark-  
ling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Sole Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. [211]

A FEW Specialties in New Drinks. Cannot  
be surpassed in quality. Supersede any  
other productions in the Far East.  
Do not fail to order BOKHO, a most  
appreciated drink, Supersede Soda Water with  
Spirit.  
Our Superior GINGER ALE is of the very  
finest quality, equal in flavor to the famous  
"Belfast Water." It drinks with a full mellow  
body, leaving a fine nutty flavor on the palate,  
which will make you wish to drink it again.  
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE, a most delicious  
and very light, fine flavor drink.  
LIME JUICE and SODA, a Popular  
Beverage, refreshing and healthful. Thirst  
quencher. From the Palermo fruit.  
Apply to THE ROYAL CRYSTAL  
WATER MANUFACTORY Factory and  
Office, West Point. Telephone 367. Depot—  
Ice House Street. Telephone 374.  
R. P. DANENBERG, Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1903. [117-]

COLD STORAGE.  
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.  
I have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold  
Storage available at EAST POINT. Storerooms  
will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays  
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.  
Wm. PARLANE, Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1901. [65]



